THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work wil be paid for on delivery.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and Her Most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal and of the Algarves, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, in this City, on the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which Convention, being in the English and Portuguese languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and Her Most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal and of the Algarves, equally animated with the desire to maintain the relations of harmony and amity which have always existed, and which it is desirable to preserve between the two Powers, having agreed to terminate, by a Convention, the pending questions between their respective Governments, in relation to certain pecuniary claims of American citizens presented by the Government of the United States against the Government of Portugal, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of said United States, and

Her Most Faithful Majesty, J. C. de Figaniere e Morao, of Her Council, Knight Commander of the Orders of Christ, and of O. L. of Conception of Villa Vicoza, and Minister Resident of Portugal near the Government of the United States—

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal and of the Algarves, appreciating the difficulty of the two Governments' agreeing upon the subject of said claims, from the difference of opinion entertained by them respectively, which difficulty might hazard the continuance of the good understanding now prevailing between them, and resolved to maintain the same unimpaired, has assented to pay to the Government of the United States, a sum equivalent to the indemnities claimed for several American citizens, (with the exception of that mentioned in the fourth article,) and which sum the Government of the United States undertakes to receive in full satisfaction of said claims, except as aforesaid, and to distribute the same among the claimants.

ARTICLE 2. The high contracting parties, not being able to come to an agreement upon the question of public law involved in the case of the American privateer brig "General Armstrong," destroyed by British vessels in the waters of the Island of Fayal, in September, 1814, Her Most Faithful Majesty has proposed, and the United States of America have consented, that the claim presented by the American Government, in behalf of the captain, officers, and crew of the said privateer should be submitted to the abitrament of a sovereign, potentate, or chief of some nation in amity with both the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE 3. So soon as the consent of the sovereign, potentate, or chief of some friendly nation, who shall be chosen by the two high contracting parties, shall have been obtained to act as arbiter in the aforesaid case of the privateer brig "General Armstrong," copies of all correspondence which has passed in reference to said claim between the two Governments and their respective representatives, shall be laid before the arbiter, to whose decision the two high contracting parties hereby bind themselves to submit.

ARTICLE 4.

The pecuniary indemnities which Her Most Faithful Majesty promises to pay, or cause to be paid, for all the claims presented previous to the 6th day of July, 1850, in behalf of American citizens, by the Government of the United States, (with the exception of that of the "General Armstrong," are fixed at ninety-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars, in accordance with the correspondence between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 5. The payment of the sum stipulated in the preceeding article shall be made in Lisbon, in ten equal instalments, in the course of five years, to the properly-authorized agent of the United States. The first instalment of nine thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars seventy cents, with interest as hereinafter provided, (or its equivalent in Portugese current money,) shall be paid, as aforesaid, on the 30th day of September of the current year of 1851, or earlier, at the option of the Portugese Government; and at the end of every subsequent six months a like instalment shall be paid; the integral sum of ninety-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars, or its equivalent, thus to be satisfied on or before the thirtieth day of September, 1856.

ARTICLE 6. It is hereby agreed that each and all of the said instalments are to bear, and to be paid with an interest of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 7. This Convention shall be approved and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Lisbon within four months after the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in the city of Washington, D. C., the twenty-sixth day of February, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

DANIEL WEBSTER. [L. S.]
J. C. DE FIGANIERE E MORAO. [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Lisbon on the 23d day of June. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, by CHARLES B. HADDOCK, Charge d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of Her Faithful Majesty, and ANTONIO ALUIZIO JERVIS D'ATOUGEIA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of her said Majesty, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
[L. S.] fifty-one, and in the seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
WM. S. DERRICK, *Acting Sec'y of State.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and the Free and Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; which Convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Convention for the mutual extension of the jurisdiction of Consuls, between the United States of America and the Free and Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

The United States of America, and the Free and Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, having agreed to extend, in certain cases, the jurisdiction of their respective Consuls, and to increase the powers granted to said Consuls by existing Treaty stipulations, have named for this purpose, as their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic city of Bremen, and the Senate of the Free and Hansaetic city of Lubeck, Albert Schumacher, Consul-General of Hamburg and Bremen in the United States; who, having exchanged their full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The Consuls, Vice-Consuls, commercial and vice-commercial agents of each of the high contracting parties shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the master should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, commercial agents, or vice-commercial agents, should require their assistance in executing or supporting their own decisions. But this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

ARTICLE 2. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of twelve years from the day of its ratifications; and further until the end of twelve months, after the Government of the United States on the one part, or the Free and Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, or either of them, on the other part, shall have given notice of their intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of twelve years; and it is hereby agreed, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine, as far as regards the States giving and receiving such notice; it being always understood and agreed that, if one or more of the Free and Hanseatic Republics aforesaid shall, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of the ratification of the Convention, give or receive notice of the termination of the same, it shall, nevertheless, remain in full force and operation, as far as regards the remaining Free and Hanseatic Republics or Republic, which may not have given or received such notice.

ARTICLE 3. This Convention is concluded subject to the ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Senates of the Free and Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within twelve months of the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, as well in German as in English, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in quadruplicate, at the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

DAN'L WEBSTER, [L. S.]
A. SCHUMACHER, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the twenty-fifth of February last, by Edward Everett, Secretary of State of the United States, and Albert Schumacher, Consul-General of the Hanse Towns, in the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-seventh.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation, was concluded and signed at the city of Washington, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and whereas an Additional Article to the said Convention was agreed to and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the parties on the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; which Convention and Additional Article being in the English and German languages, are word for word as follows:

Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on one part, and Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation, on the other part.

Whereas it is found expedient, for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the parties, respectively, that persons committing certain heinous crimes, being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; and also to enumerate such crimes explicitly; and whereas the laws and Constitution of Prussia, and of the other German States, parties to this Convention, forbid them to surrender their own citizens to a foreign jurisdiction, the Government of the United States, with a view of making the Convention strictly reciprocal, shall be held equally free from any obligation to surrender citizens of the United States; therefore, on the one part, the United States of America, and on the other part, His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name or well as in the name of His Majesty the King of Saxony, His Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and on Rhine, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eise-nach, His Highness the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, His Highness the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, His Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, His Highness the Duke of Brunswick, His Highness the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, His Highness the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, His Highness the Duke of Bassau, His Serene Highness the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudonsthadt, His Serene Highness the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Her Serene Highness the Princess and Regent of Waldeck, His Serene Highness the Prince of Reuss, elder branch, His Serene Highness the Prince of Reuss, junior branch, His Serene Highness the Prince of Lippe, His Serene Highness the Prince of Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, as well as the free city of Francfort, having resolved to treat on this subject, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a convention—that is to say:

The President of the U. States of America, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of Prussia in His own name, as well as in the name of the other German Sovereigns above enumerated, and the free city of Francfort, Frederic Charles Joseph von Gerolt, His said Majesty's Minister, Resident near the Government of the United States, who, after reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the United States and Prussia, and the other States of the Germanic Confederation included in, or which may hereafter accede to this convention, shall upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE 2. The stipulations of the Convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation, which may hereafter declare its accession thereto.

ARTICLE 3. None of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Convention.

ARTICLE 4. Whenever any person accused of any of the crimes enumerated in this convention shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asylum, or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up under the stipulations of this Convention, until he shall have been tried, and shall have received the punishment due to such new crime, or shall have been acquitted thereof.

ARTICLE 5. The present Convention shall continue in force until the 1st of January, 1858; and if neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at any time after the expiration of the said first day of January, 1858.

ARTICLE 6. The present Convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the government of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in the triplicate at Washington the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

DAN'L WEBSTER, [L. S.]
FR. v. GEROLT, [L. S.]

Additional article to the Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on the one part, and Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation, on the other part, at Washington, the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Whereas it may not be practicable for the ratifications of the Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, between the United States and Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation, signed at Washington, on the 16th day of June, 1852, to be exchanged within the time stipulated in said Convention; and whereas both parties are desirous that it should be carried into full and complete effect, the President of the United States of America has fully empowered on his part Edward Everett, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, in His own name, as well as in the name of the other German Sovereigns enumerated in the aforesaid Convention, has likewise fully empowered Frederick Charles Joseph von Gerolt, His said Majesty's Minister Resident near the Government of the United States, who have agreed to and signed the following article:

The ratifications of the Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded on the 16th day of June, 1852, shall be exchanged at Washington within one year from the date of this agreement, or sooner, should it be possible.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the aforesaid Convention of the 16th of June, 1852, and shall be approved and ratified in the manner therein prescribed.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the agreement and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, this sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the seventy-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

EDWARD EVERETT, [L. S.]
FR. v. GEROLT, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention and additional article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 30th ultimo, by WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, and FREDERIC CHARLES JOSEHH VON GEROLT, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Prussia in the United States; on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention and additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-seventh.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the second article of the Convention of the 16th of June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, that the stipulations of that Convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declare its accession thereto:

And whereas the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen has declared its accession to the said Convention, and the exchange of the said declarations for my acceptance of the same was made at Washington on the 14th instant, by Rudolph Schleiden, Minister Resident of the said Free Hanseatic city of Bremen, and William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, of the United States, on behalf of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of the said Convention may be observed and fulfilled in good faith in respect to the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one
[L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-three and of the independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the second article of the Convention of the 16th June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases that the stipulations of that Convention shall be applied to any other Sttae of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declare its accession thereto:

And whereas the Government of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has declared its accession to the said Convention, and has caused the said declaration to be lodged in the Department of State of the United States:

Now, therefore. be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused this information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of the said Convention may be observed and fulfilled with good faith in respect to the Government of Mecklenburg-Strelitz by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord
[L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMAFION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the second article of the Convention of the 16th of June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, that the stipulations of that Convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declare its accession thereto:

And whereas the government of Wertemberg has declared its accession to the said Convention, and has caused the said declaration to be lodged in the Department of State of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused this information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of said Convention may be observed and fulfilled with good faith in respect to the government of Wertemberg by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the indepen dence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BEAUTIFUL "EPITAFF."—The San Diego Herald publishes the following, written upon a young man who was accidentlly shot:

"here lies the body of Jeems Hambrick
who was accidentally shot
on the bank of the pacus river
by a young man

he was accidentally shot with one of the large colt's revolver with no stopper for the cock to rest on it was one of the old fashion kind brass mounted and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The subjoined is a true copy of the resignation of a Justice of the Peace in Natchitoches, Louisiana. We hope it may strike the reader as it first struck us. We "had to laugh:"

"State of Louisiana, Parish of Nachitooches.

"To the Guviner of Louisiana:

"Know all men by this presents, that I, L——L——, 'squire, doo hereby *thro up* for reasons best known to myself.

"L——L——*Justice of Peace.*"

TWO STAGS KILLED WHILE FIGHTING.—The Missouri Statesman, of the 6th instant, says: Recently while Mr. Nelson Carter and young Mr. William Keene, of Adrain county, were riding along the road they encountered two large deers (bucks) engaged in a regular set-to, with their horns so locked that they could not disengage themselves, and therefore fell a prey to Wm. Keene, who killed them both with his pocket knife.

The News.

Thursday, November 2, 1854.

A CONTRAST.

At a late term of the Superior Court of Warren county, all the business was transacted by Tuesday, the Court adjourned, lawyers wended their way home looking black as their great progenitor, while citizens generally vamosed, whistling "Hail Columbia!" There is not a single case on the Docket, and the Grand Jury had no presentments to make.—It is furthermore said there are no Constables in Warren, and the jail is tenantless. Happy people!

The county of Onslow, according to the Wilmington Herald, presents a sad contrast to the above picture. The crops are bad, and the people "sour;" disease has prevailed to an untusual extent. Murders and other offences against "the peace and dignity of the State" of frequent occurrence; and unfortunately, just now when the Jail is so much needed, it is wofully out of order. John Giles confined on a charge of murder, stepped out a few days since, and wandered off to parts unknown. The opportunity to escape was given at the same time to Robert Young, imprisoned for the killing of a slave; but Young had not fully completed his arrangements for appearing in public—deferred his departure for a few days, and then leisurely walked off, taking the Jail lock with him, which he placed on his barn door—remained on his farm several days, gathered his crop, "put his house in order," and then left for winter quarters elsewhere! A pretty kettle of fish, truly.—There's "something rotten," if not in "Denmark" at least in Onslow county; and the magistrates of that county ought to be presented as a nuisance.

Montreal, Oct. 20, 1854.

An official dispatch has been received in this city from Sir George Simpson, Governor of Hudson's Bay Territory, giving a full and complete narrative of the particulars relative to the discovery by Indians, of the remains of Sir John Franklin and the company under his command, who, from the facts ascertained, it appears were starved to death in the spring of 1850, near Fox River. Indeed, there is little doubt of the correctness of the statement as the Indians who brought the intelligence have shown various articles belonging to the expedition, some of which have Sir John's name engraven thereon, and also a written narrative of their sufferings, left by the last survivor. The ships were crushed by the ice.

☞It is stated that the insurance companies of New York city suffer to the extent of $80,000 from the loss of life by the wreck of the Arctic. Of this sum $15,000 was on the life of Edward Sandford, Esq., of New York.

☞It is stated that a great revival is in progress among the Episcopalians in England, and that a Rev. Mr. Aitkin, formerly a Wesleyan preacher, now ranked as a high churchman, is the principal agent in this work.

☞Within the last three years the Banks of New York city have doubled in number.—The aggregate at the present time is 58.

New York, October 19.

A duel took place at Hoboken yesterday, between Peter Thompson of South Carolina, and a Mr. Norton of New York. They fought with pistols at fifteen paces. Thompson was shot in the arm at the second fire.

The Teller of the Ocean Bank in this city is a defaulter to the amount of $150,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that a collision occurred near Roxberry, on the N. C. Railroad, on Tuesday last, by which several persons were seriously injured. The passenger train from Goldsborough, with some two hundred passengers, ran into an engine and tender which had been used in carrying iron for the Road. A negro had been sent to give warning to the train as it approached, but he had fallen asleep—and hence the accident. We learn that a negro man was dangerously if not fatally hurt, and several of the passengers were badly brused. It is fortunate, under the circumstances, that the result was not fatal to many on board the passenger train.—*Raleigh Standard.*

☞There appears to be a split among the Know-Nothings in New York. The State Convention recently held in New York city, has been repudiated by the Know-Nothings of Utica; and it is thought that another State Convention will have to be held.

The man in the moon has joined the Temperance society. Consequently, no more *horns* from that quarter.

A ROGUE AND A FOOL.—A foolish fellow down east, recently sent one dollar to an imposter, who promised for that sum to put him in the way of a fortune. The amazing secret was this, that whoever would make money might do so by getting a horse and wagon and peddling cigars.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 2, 1854.

☞We are authorized to announce J. R. DYCHE, of Cherokee county, as a candidate for Principal Doorkeeper of the next House of Commons.

☞The Spectator of last week gives us to understand that it does not like the position of its Whig brethren North on the slavery question. It says:

"A crisis has arisen in the history of the Whig party. There is a grave and important question to be decided: whether the Whigs of the North and the Whigs of the South, who agree, in the main, upon all questions of national policy, shall agree to disagree upon the question of slavery; or *whether the Southern Whigs shall sever all the ties that have hitherto bound them in unity and fraternity with their Northern brethren.* The recent action of the Whig State Convention of the great Empire State of New York, which generally gives tone and decision to the other free States, discovers so deep seated a hostility to our 'peculiar institution,' that it seems to us that the latter course is the only one we of the South can, with honor and a proper degree of self respect, adopt. The Convention not only avowed its hostility to slavery in general, but it went so far as to say that it was uncompromisingly opposed to the admission of any more slave States into the Union. This is nothing more nor less than the re-affirmance of Seward's 'higher law' doctrine, as announced in his celebrated speech in reply to Mr. Webster's of the 7th of March, 1850; and it seems to us that the action of the Syracuse Convention contemplates a settled determination on the part of the Northern Whigs TO RUN SEWARD FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1856. In this resolve they will look in vain for the co-operation of Southern Whigs, who repudiate Seward and all his clan. Independent action, it seems to us, is the only alternative left for us of the South."

There are several points in the above extract which are worthy of notice.

In the first place, the public will remember that one of the items in our bill of objections to Gen. Scott, two years ago, was that he was the nominee of the Seward party—that he was brought out by that party—his claims pressed by them, and his nomination finally secured by the trickery and management of that vile traitor, William H. Seward. We further objected to him because, as we then stated, we believed he was knowing to the fact that the wires had been so arranged that Seward would be the next Whig candidate for the Presidency. For this opinion we were denounced in no stinted measure. The vials of Whig wrath and indignation were unbottled upon us. Southern Whigs laughed at the idea, and scouted it as ridiculous to the last degree. Now, what do we see?—Presses which gave Gen. Scott a zealous support, and which then denounced us, give it as their settled opinion that WILLIAM H. SEWARD WILL BE THE NEXT WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY!!

In the second place, we have for a long while past insisted that the Northern Whig party was thoroughly Abolitionised. This, too, has been denied, again and again. Now however, the proof has so thickened that a denial can no longer be made, and even the Spectator admits that it is so!!

Again, we have taken the ground that Southern Whigs should no longer affiliate with their Northern brethren—that they ought at once and forever to sever all connection with them. In reply to this, we have been told that there was a *National* Whig party, even in the free States—a party true to the Constitution and to the Union. Now Southern Whig papers, the Spectator included, advise the severance of all political association with the Northern wing of the party, for the very good reason that they can no longer take to their embraces the abolitionists free soilers, fanatics, "higher law" advocates, traitors and murderers, who now rule in the Northern camps of Whiggery!

These things are worthy to be remembered, as they will enable the people to appreciate properly the *sagacity* of Whig editors and politicians.

Four years ago Mr. Clingman, in that memorable encounter with Col. Baxter at this place, predicted exactly the condition of things which now exists in the free States. Had his been words of history, instead of warning, they could not have been more correct. He foretold the coming of a struggle, the parallel of which had never been witnessed in this country. He said the Northern Whig party was rotten to the core, and that step by step as their schemes were successful would their designs upon the South and against the Union be revealed—that the South would be forced to cut loose entirely from the North—to fight her own battles, and take care of her own interests, or be crushed beneath the feet of Northern rapacity. He was denounced as an agitator—his warning voice disregarded by Whig politicians, and now we behold the literal fulfilment of his words almost upon us. The crisis is at hand, acknowledged to be so by the Spectator.

The Spectator, notwithstanding its evident alarm at the threatening aspect of affairs, is unable wholly to divest itself of *party* feeling, and in the same paper from which the above extract is taken, indulges in some very *un*-Southern halleluiahs over the recent Abolition victories in some of the free States. It says:

"The recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, proclaim an overwhelming repudiation of the very corrupt administration of Gen. Pierce. * * We were satisfied that Pierce's dynasty would be repudiated. He is too small a man to hold a party together."

In all candor and kindness, we would ask our contemporary a question or two. Does he not know that the great point at issue in those elections was the Nebraska and the Fugitive Slave Laws? Does he not know that the Democracy, backed by Gen. Pierce's administration, planted themselves upon these measures, so important to the South, and pledged themselves to stand or fall with them? Does he not know that the Whigs and Abolitionists united, and that under one banner upon which was inscribed—"A repeal of the Nebraska Bill and Down with the Fugitive Slave Law"—they fought and conquered? Has not Gen. Pierce staked his all upon the maintenance of these measures of justice to the South? Judge Jacob Collamer, just elected to the U. S. Senate by the Whig-Abolition legislature of Vermont, has recently published a letter, in which he declares that if the Slave law is not essentially modified it shall be unconditionally repealed! And is it over the triumph of such men as Jake Collamer that our neighbor rejoices? Is it for opposing such men, and trying to uphold the laws, that he denounces Gen. Pierce as weak and corrupt? O'shame where is thy blush! If this be devotion to the South, God save us from our friends!

A Successful Swindle.

A correspondent of the Chronicle & Sentinel furnishes the following particulars of a successful effort at fancy financiering, perpetrated by a scamp who recently took up his residence in the neighboring quiet and peaceable village of Lexington, Oglethorpe county:

"A young man arriving there a few weeks ago, registered his name at the Hotel as John Kirkland. After a few days, he made known to some of the citizens that he was from Madison county, Ga., and had recently come into the possession of a large estate in said county, but had come to Oglethorpe to purchase a plantation. He soon became the lion of the day, and visited in good society. After looking at several plantations, he purchased one for $9,000, for which papers were drawn, and a horse thrown into the bargain valued at $150. He then purchased a store-house for $5000, and was to purchase the stock at a certain time—clerking it awhile, to get accustomed to business and the customers of the store—he then went into debt (credit good) with the unsuspecting and good people of Lexington, purchased a fine gold watch for $175, a fine suit of clothes, &c., &c., swapped horses, made a bad trade in this, borrowed a fine buggy, gallanted the young ladies about town; then, as he wished to make a visit to Elberton for a day, to get a sister who was going to school to Mr. Carter, and return the next day, he was allowed to make his exit, and has gone clean off. I conversed with a gentleman who had seen him the day he left Lexington, and offered to trade him the horse and buggy. I also learn that his real name is William McMullen, and that he has relatives in this county; also, a wife, who, after being married to him a short time, has been separated for the past three years, he being sent to the Penitentiary, to serve a term of three years, and which time had just expired. His wife and her connexions are of a respectable portion of this community, and she is now suing for a divorce. Such being the facts, what think you of our Penitentiary system? Is not this a commentary on its operations, as well as the ease with which the good people of Georgia can be duped?"

"He soon became the lion of the day, and visited in good society." Oh, wonderful! was there ever a jail-bird, thief, or any sort of scoundrel or ass who could not "visit in good society," if he either possessed, or was believed to possess, an abundance of 'filthy lucre?" We venture there is not a single failure on record: while it is perfectly notorious that the same people who are ever ready to "lionize" these cattle, look with contempt on honest merit when clothed in the garb of poverty, and despise intellect, learning and virtue, when not backed by stronger recommendations, viz: "a pocket full of rocks." When people who measure the moral stature of their fellows by the standard of dollars and cents or the number of negroes they own, are caught "lionizing" a penitentiary convict, we must confess we feel no compassion for them.—"Thus endeth the morning lesson." We have a little more of the same sort for future occasions.

Chapter Second.

The above is a precious bit of biography from the Athens (Ga.) "Southern Watchman." And we propose to give another chapter in the life of this John Kirkland alias William McMullen. A month ago a young man arrived in the town of Franklin, Macon county, N. C., well dressed, *well mannered*, professing to have an abundance of money, and wishing to buy about thirty mules for his father, who lived in Griffin, Ga., as he alleged. He soon made acquaintances, gallanted some of the girls, accompanied one of them to the Whiteside mountain, bought a house and lot, and a man's interest in a store, and rode on a "high horse" for a few days. Unfortunately for our hero, however, the paper containing the above article fell into the hands of one of the Franklin merchants, excited his suspicions, J. W. Jones, (the name by which the scoundrel was then passing) became alarmed, was forced to part with his clothing, &c. to pay his debts, and absconded on the 19th ultimo, in the direction of Tennessee.

A scrap of a letter was found in his valise, directed to Wm. McMullen, Milledgeville, Ga., (care of Col. Turk) and commenced "dear "husband." Said Kirkland, alias McMullen, alias Jones, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, sleek, greasy face, florid complexion, dark hair and slender frame.

Counterfeit two dollar bills on the Bank of Augusta are in circulation.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news which we published last week, and which created a profound sensation in all parts of the world, giving an account of the fall of Sebastopol, turns out to have been a base fabrication, started by some scoundrel to affect the stock market. The rascal kicked up considerable excitement, at all events.

There have been several battles in the Crimea, and much severe fighting. But Sebastopol had not fallen at the latest accounts.—The Allies at the last dates were entrenched within 1,600 yards of the walls of the city, and fifty guns had been mounted.

MILITARY.

Washington M. Hardy was on Saturday last elected Colonel of the 83d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, vice Col. J. M. Israel, resigned.

☞We learn from the Raleigh Standard that Dr. J. F. Tompkins has been appointed Assistant State Geologist, in the Agricultural and Geological Survey of the State, now going forward. Dr. Tompkins succeeds Dr. McClanahan, resigned.

☞John Broadway, one of the members elect to the Commons from Anson county, has resigned his seat in consequence of ineligibility—he being a Minister of the Gospel. Gov. Reid has ordered a new election, to take place on the 10th instant.

☞Dugald McMillan, Democrat, has been elected to the House of Commons from New Hanover county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Person.

Charles F. Fisher, Democrat, has been elected to the Senate from Rowan and Davie, in place of Mr. Lillington, deceased.

☞We are requested by Rev. Thos. Stradley to say that he will attend to the Carolina Baptist next week. Until his answer to the allegations of that paper is heard, he asks a suspension of public opinion.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Our profound acknowledgments are tendered Messrs. Blum & Son, of Salem, for a copy of their "Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, for 1849"! It is quite refreshing, and will no doubt have an immense "run."

Mr. Willie J. Palmer succeeds his father as editor and proprietor of the Milton Spectator. He has our best wishes.

Large quantities of coal are being taken out of the bed of the Ohio river. Men are said to be making $10 per day at it.

Thou shalt not carry off the editor's exchanges unless thou art sure he is done with them, neither shalt thou talk to him when he is writing or reading "proof," lest he get angry and kick thee out of the sanctum.

Among the names of those who were lost by the destruction of the Arctic, few are more widely known than that of Mahlon Day, for many years the only publisher of children's books in the United States, whose name is known in every corner of the land, and whose toy books have passed through so many editions.

It is now one hundred and fourteen years since the Methodists have existed as a people. They now number in the world nearly two millions of communicants, and preach the gospel to ten or twelve millions.

The Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Road have declared a dividend of six per cent, for the last twelve months. The gross receipts for the past year amounted to about $175,000.

A CROWD OF MOURNERS.—The Deseret *News* is clothed in mourning for the death of Elder William Richards, one of the Mormon saints, who leaves twenty disconsolate wives to mourn his loss. Mr. Richards was a native of Hopkinton, Mass.

REV. JOHN L. WALLER.—The Presbyterian Herald states that the Rev. John L. Waller, a somewhat distinguished Baptist editor and controversialist, died recently in Louisville, Ky., after a short illness.

According to a statement in a Georgia paper, there is in that State 37,522 native North Carolinians.

Thursday, the 30th day of November, has been set apart by the Governor of Maine, as a day for public thanksgiving.

Mrs. Partington advises all young people afflicted with preparation of the heart, to apply the catract of mustard, to draw out the information, and she says she has never known a failure where this device was followed.

ALL GONE.—All the family of the late Gen. Taylor, who occupied the White house are dead—the noble General himself, his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Bliss, and Col. Bliss.—Mrs. Fillmore and daughter are also dead.

DEATH OF PHYSICIANS.—Ten of the physicians who nobly devoted themselves to the sick in Savannah during the prevalence of the yellow fever, have died.

The State Fair.

The second Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, commenced here on Tuesday of last week and closed on Friday, by reading out the premiums, and by an exhibition of the prize animals, &c. We have no hesitation in saying, as the result of some observation, that the exhibition this year was greatly superior in every respect to that of last year. The entries of horses, hogs, poultry, cattle, vegetables, machinery, and manufactured articles of all kinds, largely exceed those of last year; while, as a general rule, the animals and articles on exhibition are superior to most of those exhibited at the last Fair. We learn that there were more than a thousand entries on the books, one entry frequently including several articles; and that a number of manufactured articles arrived too late to be placed on the lists made out to be examined and passed upon by the judges for awarding premiums. Floral Hall, Farmer's Hall, and Mechanic's Hall, have been well filled with the specimens assigned them; and this though the first named building has been doubled in size, and the two last erected since last year.

We might go somewhat into detail with reference to everything on exhibition, but it would hardly be just to do so. We should necessarily omit many articles, if we were to attempt to enumerate them; and comparisons might be instituted which would be unjust to some of the exhibitors. We do not feel disposed to discriminate, even if we could do so accurately and properly, where *all* have made such laudable efforts to excel.

Hereafter, when the list of premiums shall have been completed, we may take occasion to allude more specifically to the varied productions of nature and art so profusely exhibited on the occasion.

On Wednesday and Thursday there were trials of speed in trotting horses in harness; and on Thursday the plowing match took place.

On Thursday the Address was delivered, pursuant to appointment, by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford. The speaker occupied some two hours in its delivery, and during all that time he kept the earnest attention of the immense assemblages. It was, as such addresses generally are—of rather a theoretical, discursive character; but it was equal, in every respect, as a composition and as a specimen of eloquence, to the expectations of the audience. It has been printed, and the public will therefore have an opportunity of reading it and judging of it for themselves.

On Thursday the assemblage at the Fair Grounds could not have been less than eight thousand. There were probably two hundred wagons in the vicinity of the grounds, and the stream of carriages and vehicles of various sorts was continuous from the City to the point of attraction. The only obstruction to the general comfort and enjoyment has been the dust—but this, even if we had been favored with a rain, would have been unavoidable from the number of vehicles and persons.

It has indeed been a proud time not only for the farmers and mechanics, but for the State of North Carolina. It was an exhibition not merely of what the State is capable of now, but the earnestness and enthusiasm evinced by all furnish the most gratifying pledge of still better achievements—of greater success in the future.

The above is taken from the Standard—we gather the following additional particulars from the Weekly Post:

Compared with the Fair last year, we may justly pronounce the one we have now witnessed a brilliant and noble one. All the different departments were better filled, and the general organization was more systematically arranged. In Floral Hall there was a large variety of home made fabrics of substantial character—handsome embroidery, knitting and fancy work, and other products of domestic industry. We would notice particularly two patterns of home made vestings, woven by Mrs. Shults, of Salem. A pair of black silk stockings, made by Mrs. Paisley, of Greensboro', aged seventy-five years, attracted much attention on account of the fact that they were knit with her own hands of silk manufactured by her from worms raised by herself. The same lady sent two specimens of thread lace, of her own manufacture, which are very creditable to her industry and ingenuity. A piece of tapestry work, by a lady of Salem, without fingers was regarded as remarkable for one in her condition.—There were, however, many other specimens of similar work, by other hands not laboring under the same disadvantages, which reflected great credit on their skill. Two beautiful chairs embroidered by Miss Hinton, of Raleigh, were pronounced by good judges to be exquisite pieces of workmanship.

A show-case of delectable confectionary was placed in Floral Hall by Mr. Antonio Pizzini, a compatriot of Napoleon, recently removed to Raleigh, and excited everybody's wishes and appetite. Several beautiful wreathes, especially one of hair, and another of feather-work were greatly admired; and specimens of leather-work most ingeniously executed, were regarded with wonder on account of their novelty and beauty. A number of very beautiful cameos executed by the hand of Mrs. Dr. Mason of Raleigh, were also exhibited and excited deserved attention.

Time would utterly fail us, should we attempt to do justice to the contributions to Floral Hall. This we leave to the committees of award, and content ourselves with a mere allusion to a few articles.

Among the stock, Dr. Holt, of Lexington, exhibited a large lot of noble young North Devons—beautiful, delicate looking animals, in the characteristic red uniform of their race. Another lot of North Devons was exhibited also by Mr. McDaniel, of Nash, and some fine Durhams and grades by Mr. Wm. Russell, of Caswell. A number of large draught oxen and milch cows of fine appearance occupied other stalls, but we have not time to describe them.

The pig family was represented by a select pen. One large white hog, exhibited by Mr. W. H. Williams, of Franklin, was a host in himself, If he were fat he would doubtless reach six hundred pounds, nett. Mr. Peter Mitchell, of Warren, exhibited two very pretty Chester pigs, and Mr. Thos. D. Meares, of Brunswick, a fine young Suffolk sow. Three very pretty China pigs exhibited by Mr. H. McLean, of Cumberland, must conclude our dealings in pork. They were only three months old, but appeared to have already acquired a habit of thrifty independence worthy of their celestial origin.

The Fowl department was very large and contained a great variety of domestic and foreign breeds. Three beautiful Poland Geese were exhibited by Mr. T. A. Bullock, of Granville, which were generally admired. Mr. McDaniel, of Nash, sent in some very pretty Shanghaes. Also, Mr. J. C. Palmer of this place. Mr. Price and Mrs. Mordecai. Master G. Whiting exhibited one or two fine specimens of foreign breed caled Hoangho. Mr. Alden, of Cumberland, produced a noble pair of grey Shanghaes. Mr. S. S. Royster, of Granville, exhibited a large lot of Shanghaes, some of which were very fine. Those of Wesley Whitaker, Jr., of this city, (our friend of the Metropolitan,) both gray and buff, excited deserved admiration for their size and beauty. Mr. W. is one of the most successful and knowing fanciers in the South, and his yard is a most interesting menagerie .Dr. E. B. Haywood, of Raleigh, had on the ground a coop of fine Chittagongs, containing several of large size. The largest and most interesting lot of fowls, by far, was that of Mr. J. C. Patridge of this city. Mr. P's coops contained a large collection of Brahme Pootras, and another body of very fine Shanghaes, some of which rank *number one* for size and beauty. We noticed also in his district some pretty Africanor Jova Banthams, golden seabright Banthams, Liberian do., silver laced seabrights, and golden Hamburgs. In another cage were a few of his pretty English lob eared Rabbits. Altogether this display of Mr. Patridge must be considered a remarkable one for this locality. He obtained his stock in nearly all its varieties from that very successful importer and breeder of foreign fowls, Mr. Smith of Rhode Island. We are compelled, however, for want of space, to proceed to other things.

Our space will not admit of any detailed description of the great variety of admirable contributions to the different departments of the Fair. We can only say that in the Farmer's Hall we noticed some excellent specimens of home-made cigars, cheeses, hams, &c., and in the Mechanic's Hall beautiful sets of harness, saddles and carriages—especially one of the latter exhibited by a company located in Kinston, Lenoir co. In the same Hall there were models of planing machine and shingle machine, the machinism of which struck us as very beautiful. In the open grounds every variety of machinery was properly scattered and at times in operation, wheat, smut, drill and cutting instruments too numerous to notice. A large cotton gin of a new patent attracted much attention. We are, however, too little familiar with machinery to pass an opinion upon articles of this kind.

We are pleased to see that the notorious Edson B. Olds, M. C., from Ohio, the same man that the Brigadier appointed Special Mail Agent, so that he could travel over the Railroads free, and do his electioneering for nothing, has been beaten by Samuel Galloway, whig, by 2,000 majority.—*Wil. Herald.*

This same Edson B. Olds, over whose defeat the Herald rejoices, voted, while in Congress, for *every Southern measure*, for the fugitive-slave law, the Nebraska bill, and the Cape Fear appropriation; and this Samuel Galloway, Whig, over whose election it rejoices as a Whig triumph, is one of the most notorious Abolitionists in Ohio. Such is the gratitude of the Herald—such the triumph it hails—such the men it abuses—such the men it supports! *Can* this be a fair index of Southern whiggery!—*Wil. Journal.*

We learn that the Proposals for State Stocks under the recent advertisement of the Treasurer, were opened at his office on Friday last, in presence of the officers of State and the President of the Bank of the State; and that the sales were made at an average of a fraction over one and half per cent. This is as good a sale as could have been expected, considering the stringency in the money market.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MELANBHOLLY DEATH.—We regret to learn that COL. RICHARD LOWRY, of this vicinity, was killed on yesterday, on his way to Concord to attend the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod. We are not in possession of the particulars, farther than that his horse became frightened at the train of the Railroad, and in attempting to hold him, was thrown and struck in the temple by the wheel of his buggy. He died in a few hours after. Col. L. was an excellent citizen, a kind and obliging neighbor, and a useful member of the Presbyterian Church. He has left a wife and numerous friends to mourn his death.

Salisbury Watchman.

SIGNS.—When you hear a man ostentatiously lamenting his "defective education," it's a sign he thinks himself a "devil of a fellow," for all that.

When you hear a woman saying, "it's a pity Sally Brown is so homely," it's a sign she thinks her own daughter is "on the contrary quite the reverse."

When you hear a man often complaining that his newspaper is "horribly stupid, and not edited as it ought to be," it's a sign (ten to one) that he is considerably in arrears on the subscription.

When you hear a woman inveighing publicly against "the marriage state as it is," it's a sign she never tried it—or, if she has, married a man whose wife was probably as much in fault as himself.

A physician writes to the editor of the Louisville *Courier*, that a few days ago a young lady of Oldham county, in her ordinary health rode two miles to a physician and had a tooth extracted. Almost immediately paralysis on one side of her body occurred, then stupor, and death followed in a few hours.—She had not inhaled chloroform, or anything of that kind.

I would not go out of my way to distrust God's faithfulness; but neither will I go out of my way to put his faithfulness to the trial.

This great mart the world, is full of distracted men, hurrying from place to barter their souls for less, far less than nothing.—*Griffin.*

'I know every rock on the coast,' said an Irish pilot as the ship gave a heavy bump, 'and by jabers that's one of them, sure.'

A wag proposes to publish a new paper, to be called *The Comet;* with an original *tale* every week.

What I Live For.

BY G. LINNEUS BANKS.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For all human ties that bind me;
For the task my God assigned me,
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn *their* story
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake:
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil each grand design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold:
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the heaven that smiles above,
And awaits my spirit too:
For the cause that lacks assistance;
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

"The World Owes me a Living."

"The world owes me a living, and I'll have it," says some blackleg as he finishes a luxurious repast; "here landlord, another prime Maderia!"

Half a dozen empty headed fops, who sit gazing on him by stealth in silent admiration, hail the sentiment with rapturous applause.—"That's it! the world owes us a living, and we'll have it! Landlord, more wine here! we won't go home till morning! Let's go it while we are young. Who cares for expense?

The consequence of this is, the pilfering of money drawers, the ignominious loss of employment, genteel loaferism, &c., &c., until one enterprising gentleman, in eager pursuit of the "good living" the world owes him, puts the wrong man's name to his check, or in some way gets a ticket for the marble palace at Sing Sing, where the State provides a living for those it considers deserving; but not such an one as comports with their own estimate of their exalted merits.

The great error in this case, is in the original maxim. It is false and detestable. The world owes you a living! How owes? Have you earned it by good service? If you have, whether on the anvil, or in the puipit or as a teacher, you have acquired a just livelihood. But if you have earned nothing, or, worse still, done little or no good, the world owes you nothing. You may be worth millions, and able to enjoy every imaginable luxury without care or effort, but if you have done nothing to increase the sum of human comforts, instead of the world owing you anything, as fools have babbled, you are morally a bankrupt and a beggar.

Mankind are just awakening to consciousness of duty resting on every man to be active and useful in every day and sphere. All are called to dig, or hew, or plough, or plane—but every man has a sphere of usefulness allotted to him by Providence and is unfaithful to his trust if he deserts it for idle pomp and needless luxury.

One may be fitted by nature and inclination for an artisan, another for a sailor, but no one ever born is fitted for an idler and a drone. Those who become so are the victims of perverse circumstances and a deplorably false education.

But has not the rich man the right to enjoy his wealth? Most certainly. We would be the last to deprive him of it. He has a natural and legal right to possess it and enjoy it in any manner not injurious to others; but he has no moral right to be useless. Because he has superior means of being useful. Let him surround himself with all the true comforts and luxuries of life; let the masterpieces of art smile upon him in his galleries, and the mighty minds of all ages speak to him from his library. Let plenty deck his board, and the faces of those he loves gather joyously around. Let him possess in abundance the means of satisfying every pure and just desire of his nature, and become wiser, nobler, larger in soul, than his less fortunate neighbor. But let him never forget, and if he is properly trained he never can, that it is a solemn duty to be useful to his fellow creatures, especially to the depressed and suffering—to labor for their benefit, and suffer, if need be, for their elevation.

The servile idolatry with which ignorance and vulgarity have looked to power and wealth, the hosannahs which the trampled millions have offered to conquerors and other scourgers of the earth—are fading, flitting, forever. In the twilight which succeeds this gross darkness, there comes a season of moral anarchy when men, having lost faith in the juggles which once blinded and bound them, resolve to believe nothing—to decry and prostrate all that rises above its lowest level.

"Tommy, my son, what is longitude!"
"A clothes line daddy."
"How do you make that out?"
"Because it stretches from pole to pole."

A Kentucky paper says it is becoming quite fashionable in that quarter to enclose a dollar with marriage notices, when sending them to the printer. We think the custom a good one. The example is worthy of imitation, and ought to be followed up everywhere, instead of sending them minus of any fee and the postage not paid at that, as some people have done in North Carolina.

Six dollars to a printer and a priest,
No sensible man can refuse;
Five dollars to render him blest,
And one to publish the news.

Wm. Darley, the American statician geographer, died in Washington city on the [illegible]

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Letter from Hon. T. L. Clingman.

The following is Mr. Clingman's reply to the Committee of Invitation of the Kerr Dinner, in Caswell county:

ASHEVILLE, Sep. 21, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: On my return, after an absence of some days, I found your letter of the 2d instant, inviting me to be present at a dinner to be given "irrespective of party" to the Hon. John Kerr, as a compliment to him for his course, especially with reference to the Nebraska bill of the last session of Congress. Entertaining the highest respect personally for your distinguished representative, and heartily approving his course on the occasion referred to, if my engagements permitted it would give me the greatest pleasure to accept the invitation. The importance of the Kansas and Nebraska act cannot be overrated.—It removed from the statute book an odious and unjust discrimination which had existed there for nearly half a century. That restriction, a mark of inferiority, was degrading to the South, and as such, ought never to have been originally submitted to by her. In consequence, however, of the want either of wisdom, or manliness and courage on the part of the men of 1820, there rested the highest obligation upon every right thinking and right feeling son of the South, to avail himself of the first fair opportunity to place his section back again where it originally stood, on an equal footing with the North. This result has now been accomplished, and we stand as equals in the Union with our brethren of the North. All who have taken a part in this transaction, may well feel proud of the accomplishment. I declare to you, gentlemen, that after a Congressional service of nearly ten years, I would rather that every vote of mine on all other questions should be obliterated from the Journals, than be deprived of my participation in that one act.

As a citizen of this great Republic, I would rather that my name should go down to posterity associated with those of the true and brave men who carried this measure, than to have had a part in all the legislation that has been transacted in my time. Whether the territory of Kansas will ever constitute a slaveholding State, as it inevitably would if left to voluntary settlement and the usual course of things, or whether the extraordinary *combination* between northern capitalists and abolition associations shall prevent this, will not, in my judgment, materially diminish the importance of the measure. The Federal Government has done us justice, however much reason we may have to complain of the acts of a portion of the northern people.—We now stand in a position of equality, and we owe it to those who are to come after us, and to the cause of truth, justice, and of political liberty in all time to come, never to surrender that favorable position. No consideration, either pecuniary or political, no love of temporary ease and quiet, can atone for such a sacrifice, because no people have ever been permanently prosperous, who have admitted their inferiority to others, or consented to be degraded to a state of political vassalage. A sense of sectional or national ignominy *unmans* and in time destroys any people. To this, like other laws of Providence, no exception can be found in history. We must, therefore, I repeat, maintain our present position at any cost. Any one of our citizens who is capable of doubting on such a point, ought to be regarded as unfit to occupy any public station.

This great measure was not passed without extreme difficulty. In fact I know of no parliamentary act that has been carried in the face of such formidable, obstinate, and unscrupulous opposition.

Those Southern representatives who contributed by their efforts to its success, are worthy of great praise, but no applaus which language can express, is adequate to do justice to the representatives from the North who stood by us in the struggle. These gentlemen, against all calculations of personal or political advantage, in defiance of the opposition of sectional prejudices, of abolition clamor, and all the denunciations of fanaticism, with unwavering firmness and courage, never surpassed by its magnanimity, came into the struggle and carried the measure triumphantly. They well knew the peril they incurred, but their manly love of right and justice caused them to disregard all selfish considerations. Those who saw that they would be put down for the time, felt confident, nevertheless, that in the end truth would triumph over all opposition, and full justice be done to their motives.

We ought, therefore, to lose no proper occasion for bestowing merited commendation on these men. Those individuals in the South who assail their motives, ought to be covered with contempt and execration as deep as that which would bury him who should sneer at the motives of Lafayette or Kosciusko, and charge that they marched under the banners of Washington merely from a selfish hope of reward.

Undoubtedly the original yielding, renders it more difficult now to defend our just rights, but I do not despair at all of our being able, by proper efforts, to maintain our position in the Union, provided our resolution to do so is sufficiently decided and general.

Permit me in conclusion, gentlemen, to express my grateful sense of the complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to refer to my own course in this connexion.

With sentiments of the highest regard, your obedient servant,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

To Messrs. Allen Gunn,
N. M. Roan,
E. Graves, Sen.,
A. C. Lindsey, &c., &c.

It is now pretty generally conceded that there is a majority of about three thousand in Pennsylvania against the Prohibitory Liquor Law. All the counties have been heard from, officially or otherwise.

U. S. SENATORS.—The Legislature of Vermont has elected Hon. Lawrence Brainard U. S. Senator for the short term, and Hon. Jacob Collamer for the long term.

One of the Know Nothing Councils in New York has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That no person should be allowed to vote in any town, county, State, or national election, until he has lived in the United States for twenty one years, and can read and write."

This would deprive hosts of our own countrymen of the right of suffrage.

Great Yield from one Acre.

We copy from the last Tarborough Southerner, the following letter from John S. Dancy, Esq., one of the best farmers in the State:

MR. EDITOR: I have made such an extraordinary production (extraordinary for this region of country) of Oats and Hay from an acre of land, that I propose to give you an account of it. The acre in question comprises lots Nos. 9 and 10 in this town, was seeded in Oats and clover in March, 1851.—The Oats in '51 were a fair yield, followed in '52 and 53 by excellent clover, as good as I ever saw in the Piedmont country of Virginia. The land was well manured in '51, 52, and '53 and received in addition 50 bushels of ashes in '52.

In the month of March last I plowed the land seven or eight inches deep, sowed two bushels of Oats and applied 150 pounds of Peruvian guano mixed with one bushel of plaster and harrowed and cross-harrowed the whole in.

The latter part of June I cut the Oats, the cutting occupied three hands two entire days, the Oats being badly lodged, caused the slow progress of the hands.

After cutting and curing I hauled off the Oats and the yield was *nine two horse waggon loads*, equal to *four and a half stacks*. I regret that I did not weigh the product, but I feel safe in saying, that it would have been between seven and ten thousand pounds.

A fine crop of crab grass now sprung up and nothing was done to the lot, save pulling out the weeds and briars twice. On Monday the 25th September, commenced mowing the hay, which was from two to three feet high all over the acre, and I'll venture the opinion, with a great deal of certainty, would compare favorably with the best of New England Timothy. It required the labor of one hand for five days to mow it, and when weighed, after four days curing and sufficiently dry to house, made seven thousand five hundred and twenty one (7521) pounds. Now here is an amount of provender truly astonishing to have been made on a single acre, upwards of fourteen thousand pounds of Oats and Hay, sufficient to maintain four horses for twelve months.

Now where is any wisdom displayed in abandoning such a country as this to seek a virgin soil in the South and West. The over captious may say "your product cost you too much." Where was the cost? The only item which cost any cash was the 150 pounds of guano at 2 1-2 cents per pound, $3.25.—The balance was labor, and well spent labor to bring about such a result.

I once heard of a farmer in Halifax county being jeered by a Yankee about the condition of his team. His reply was that his fodder crop the past year was short. "Why don't you raise grass?" says the yankee. "Our climate don't suit it,' says the farmer. It was in the midst of summer and our yankee friend came from Halifax to this place, narrated his conversation with the farmer and said he had *seen more grass that day than he ever saw in one day before*. Every body knows we have to struggle with grass from the 1st of May to the 1st of August and every body knows it too often happens that grass wins the victory. Let the cry no longer be raised that our climate does'nt suit grass, when seven thousand pounds of crab grass Hay can be made on an acre. Nothing is necessary but to curtail your cotton crop, 5 or 10 acres, according to the size of the farm, manure it well, pull out the weeds and briars and the Timothy of the South (crab grass) will do the balance.

Calculate the production of this acre at present prices of Oats and Hay, one dollar per hundred and we have the round sum of *one hundred and forty-five dollars*. Objections may be made to valuing crab grass Hay with Northern Hay, but the objection will not hold good. I confess (with sorrow be it said) to using Hay from the North one season, and I assert that *well cured* crab grass Hay is in every respect equal and often superior to the yankee article.

I deem it proper to state that I took a number of gentlemen both from town and county several times to see the crops of Oats and Hay; and I can confidently appeal to them to sustain me in the statements here set forth.

Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JNO. S. DANCY.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

We have been permitted says the Augusta Sentinel, to make the following extract from the private letter of a gentleman to a friend in this city:

MARION, ALA., Oct. 16th, 1854.

"I am sorry to inform you, in this connection, of a very sad occurrence which took place here on last (Sunday) night, about 12 o'clock—that is, the burning down of 'Howard College.' There were sleeping at the time, in the third and fourth stories of the building, about 26 or 28 young men and two negro men; all of whom were required to jump from the window, a distance of from 30 to 40 feet, to the ground below. And horrible to tell, 22 of the number were mangled in a frightful manner, some more and some less. I have just come in from a visit to them with my very heart sick. Some of the boys are burned very badly, in addition to other injuries. Our town is in mourning and looks gloomy enough. I learned, a few moments since, that one of the black men was dead, he rushed down through the flames to the door. Two or three of the boys are expected to die—the rest will probably recover. There is however, no knowing exactly the extent of their injuries. I trust all things are better than we now think. The College building, with every thing in it, is in ruins. Nothing was saved, as I understand. It is supposed now that the building was set on fire, though I cannot at present believe it. Such a fiendish act could scarcely be perpetrated by any one in this community. The truth will be known in a few days, I suppose."

A postscript says another had died.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.

Baltimore, October 26, 1854.

The bridge over the Susquehanna river at Port Deposite, which is over a mile in length, broke down to-day under weight of a drove of cattle.

DEATH STATISTICS.—An exchange says: There are in the United States 40,561 physicians, 191 surgeons, 6,139 apothecaries, 465 chemists, 2,923 dentists, 10 oculists, and 50 professed patent medicine makers. To make the list complete, we want the number of undertakers.

[From the New York Times.]

The Arctic.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE WRECK OF THE ARCTIC.

A great many circumstances, that are curious rather than important, always occur in connection with such a catastrophe as the wreck of the Arctic. A thousand little incidents, which would have been forgotten if no accident had befallen the ship, are brought prominently forward by the disaster; coincidences which otherwise would have passed unnoticed, are eagerly noted—and the sentiment of superstition, which exists in every mind to a greater or less extent, surrounds them with interest and a certain degree of importance. Of the many things of this sort with which public rumor is busy, it may be worth while to note a few.

No one can fail to have been struck with the fine "poetical justice" which was displayed in two particulars. It will be remembered that when the Arctic, after being struck ran over the Vesta's boat, the only man saved out of the thirteen who were on board of her, was a Frenchman who was pulled on board the Arctic by a rope at the orders of Captain Luce. When the Arctic had gone down, that Frenchman obtained a footing on a floating spar, and was the first one seen and picked up by the passing ship. It was from him that the captain of the Cambria learned that other survivors were in the neighborhood, and thus, after diligent search with his glass, was enabled to save Captain Luce and his companions. The rope that Captain Luce ordered to be thrown over to the Frenchman, thus saved his own life. And to add still another feature to this illustration of the doctrine of compensation, the captain of the Cambria proved to be one of the men whom Captain Nye of the Pacific had rescued some years before in mid ocean, from the wreck of the Jessie Stevens.

Incidents of another class are also mentioned. A friend who had a relative on board the Arctic went down to the wharf on the Sunday when she first became due, and was a little surprised to find Mr. Collins there.—In answer to inquiries Mr. C. said he did not much expect to find her there, but he had been made a little uneasy by dreaming about her being wrecked a night or two before.—For a day or two, we have been told, this incident caused some little anxiety in Mr. C.'s mind, but it wore away, and he afterwards had the utmost confidence in the vessel's safety.

The circumstances attending the death of the son of Mr. Smith, who was among the wrecked, have already been noticed. The lad fell down the hatchway of a ship in port and was so severely injured that he died in a few days after. The accident happened after the Arctic was wrecked, though some days before it was known. The lad was told that his father would be home soon, when the lad replied that his father was dead; that he knew it because he saw him during the time that he lay insensible, from the effects of his fall. He persisted in the statement to his death, which took place a day or two after.

We have been told, on good authority, that three or four days before the news of the Arctic's loss reached New York, a man came into Mr. Collins's office, in a state of great excitement, and said that the Arctic was wrecked—that only thirty of the passengers were saved, and that his brother, who was on board, had been lost. He was so much excited about it, and proved so unmanageable, that he was dismissed as a crazy person.

Many instances have been mentioned, as always happens in such cases, of escapes or losses that seemed providential. It has been already stated that several persons had intended to take passage by the Arctic, but had been prevented from doing so. Rev. Jacob Abbott, of this city, and his wife, had bought tickets, and held them for some time, to come in the Arctic—some slight circumstance induced them to change them, and take the steamer previous, and thus they escaped.

The case of the young Duc de Grammont has been already mentioned. He at first intended to come in the steamer of May 15.—Something prevented, and he then took passage in the one a fortnight later. He failed to reach Liverpool in season, and finally embarked on board the Arctic. He leaped over after the disaster, and tried to get into one of the boats, but was driven off, and drowned.

We have been told that a gentleman on this side wrote to his wife and daughter in England *not* to come by the Arctic, acting merely from an indefinite impression that harm might happen, but being very earnest and explicit. The ladies, having several friends on board, did embark on that vessel; but the fact that she had not complied with her husband's wishes so weighed upon the lady's mind that she was painfully apprehensive the whole voyage, and was especially impressed with the *tolling* of the alarm bell on Bell Buoy, in the Irish Channel. Both were among the lost.

DEATH OF DR. ATWOOD.—This old and highly respected citizen died at his house in this town on Monday last. Dr. A. a graduate of Yale college, practiced medicine and planted in Newberry district during his younger days, but for many years has been a citizen of this town.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

It is stated that wild pigeons abound in the forests of Wythe county, Virginia, in countless numbers. They are attracted thither by the immense quantities of acorns upon which they feed. A party of young men went out a few days ago, and bagged four hundred in the course of a few days.

A mountain of lime has been discovered in Scotland. It appears to have been at one time a stupendous limestone rock, which has been submited to the action of intense heat.

'SOME PUMPKINS."—A pumpkin was recently sent to the Paris market, which is said to weigh 478 pounds.

WHERE SILVER COMES FROM.—The product of the silver mines of Mexico for the year 1850, it is said, exceeded that of the rest of the world by one million dollars—the total yield being thirty-three millions.

A lump of crystalized sugar, exposed to the sun's rays, shows the same brilliant hues, if immediately afterwards placed in the dark, as a diamond.

Eighty oxen make only one meal for the crews of the British fleet in the Baltic.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of North Carolina Sons of Temperance, held their annual meeting in Raleigh on the 16th instant, and was attended by the rise of 100 delegates, from some 50 Divisions.

It was reported that $1651 52 had been contributed the past year, to employ lecturers; and that after paying those employed, there is still remaining on hand $878. A committee was appointed to solicit additional contributions, and to employ at least two lecturers for the next year.

The following Officers to the Grand Division were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:

Daniel S. Hill, of Louisburg, G. W. P.;
John Q. DeCarteret, of Raleigh, G. W. A.;
A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. Scribe;
W. M. Johnson, of Alamance, G. Treas.;
M. S. Davis, of Chapel Hill, G. Con.;
R. P. Toney, of Granville, G. Sen.;
Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lincolnton, G. Chap.

The following were elected as Representatives to the National Division, to meet in Charleston, S. C., on the first Wednesday in June, 1855, viz:

P. G. W. P.'s D. P. Weir,
" J. H. Enniss,
" S. W. Whitting,
" Luke Blackmer,
" Charles F. Deems,
P. G. W. A. John White,
G. W. Patriarch, Daniel S. Hill,
G. W. Associate, John Q. DeCarteret.

The sum of $150 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the Representatives to the National Division.

It was with great unanimity

Resolved, That there be appointed a Committee of seven to memorialize the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to enact a law giving the privilege to the voters in each School or other District, to say whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold, in any quantities, in said District.

The next annual session of the Grand Division will be held in the town of Charlotte on the 4th Tuesday in October, 1855. The Rev. C. F. Deems, L. Blackmer, Esq., and Prof. Sterling, were appointed to deliver Addresses at the next session.—*Greensboro' Pat.*

The venerable Henry Potter, Judge of the United States district courts of North Carolina, and the venerable Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, are, no doubt, the oldest public officers in the United States. The former was first appointed a Judge by the elder John Adams, and re-appointed by Mr. Jefferson, and the latter was first elected, we think, nearly fifty years ago, and has been re-elected or continued in office ever since.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

New York, October 26, 1854.

The cholera has again broke out with great violence, owing to imprudence in eating oysters, and several prominent citizens have died.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

New Orleans, Oct, 21, 1854.

Advices from Galveston to the 18th instant state that the yellow fever was subsiding in that city.

Advices from Brownsville confirm the report of the defeat of the revolutionists, who had been driven from Mexico across the Bravo river.

DREADFUL RESULT.

Boston, Oct. 20. 1844.

The Catholic priest who was tarred and feathered at Ellsworth, Maine, a few days ago, and otherwise shamefully treated, has since died from the effects of his harsh treatment An effort is being made to bring those engaged in this murder to justice.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 21, 1854.

The yellow fever in this city is very malignant, and there are 126 cases under treatment. There were 10 deaths to-day. The weather is cool, but produces no abatement in the virulence of the epidemic.

MARRIED,

On the 26th instant, amid the wilds of Madison county, near the ripling Ivy, within the lonely depths of the forest, where no man could make them afraid, by J. S. McElroy, Esq., Mr. Rod Buckner to Miss Matilda Arrowood.

In youth life's journey they began;
The glittering prospect blared their eyes,
They saw along the extended plane
Hill top after hill top rise.
At length they thought it all a sham,
Resolved the hilly road to shun;
So they wisely stepped aside,
And by the 'Squire were both made one.
"Trol lol lol de larley."
"PETE JONES."

MASONIC OBITUARY.

At a regular meeting of Junaluskee Lodge, A. F. M., No. 145, held in their Lodge Room on the 19th October, A. D. 1854, A. L. 5854, the following report, from a committee previously appointed, was unanimously adopted:

Day after day we are called upon to follow our fellow-creatures to that bourne whence no traveller returns. He who gives the vigor of body, almost without warning paralyzes the stout heart and strikes down the athletic frame;—the living of to-day become the dead of to-morrow. And in His own good time our Heavenly Father has removed from our midst our beloved brother JOAB M. CARSON, a Master Mason of this Lodge, and thus numbered among the disconsolate his wife, two little children and a large number of relatives and friends: therefore

Resolved, That in the death of brother Joab M. Carson, Junaluskee Lodge has lost a consistent and worthy member, society a star of no small magnitude, and the country an *honest man.*

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission, and would say "blessed be the name of the Lord," even in this our so great affliction, we tender our sincere condolence and sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased worthy brother, and also to the Asheville News, with a request for publication.

A true copy from the minutes.

LEON: F. SILER, Sec'y.

DIED,

On Swannanoa, in this county, at the residence of Col. S. W. Davidson, on the morning of the 28th October, of Pneumonia, Miss ELIZA JANE ENLOE, in the 18th year of her age, only daughter of Mrs. Celia Enloe of Cherokee county, N. C. This young lady was a pupil at the H. C. F. College, and only a few days ago was in fine health, and bid fair for a long and useful life. She left many relatives and friends to mourn her untimely decease. But they mourn not without hope, for the departed one made a public profession of religion at Reems' Creek camp meeting a few weeks since, and has doubtless found rest in the bosom of God. A RELATIVE.

Died, in this town, on the 15th October, WILLIAM ROBERT, infant son of Mr. John W. Wilson.

In this town, on Saturday morning last, at the residence of Ephraim Clayton, Esq., after an illness of three weeks of typhoid fever, MR. EPHRAIM B. WINGATE, aged 21 years. He was a native of Lincoln county, but had resided in this place for nearly two years. During his illness he sought and obtained peace with God, and died in full assurance of a blissful immortality.

Died in this place, on the morning of the 18th inst., JAMES C. LOVE, of Waynesville, N. C., aged 29 years.

The subject of this notice maintained an exemplary deportment during his short residence here; and bore his illness of three or four weeks with patience. The writer has learned that he joined the M. E. Church several years since. He exhibited great tenderness of conscience, much solicitude about the interests of his soul, and was earnestly engaged in prayer, for some time before his death.

His remains were removed by a brother to the place of his nativity in N. Carolina, to be intered among his friends. May this bereavement of Providence prove a blessing to them all. F. A. M.

Greenville, Tenn.

Died, at his residence in this vicinity, on Tuesday last, after a short illness, COL. WILLIA H. GARMON, aged about 45 years. Col. Garmon was one of our best citizens—an upright and worthy man. His death is a public calamity. He left a devoted wife and two little children, with a wide circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his departure.

☞ Elder Benjamin Cooper, of Mississippi, a Disciple of the Christian Church, assisted, it is expected, by others, will hold a two days meeting on the last Saturday and Sunday, 25th and 26th, in November, at the Ridge meeting house, near Wm. Pickens', Buncombe county.

First Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville st.		Nov.	18 19
Hendersonville ct.	Mills river chapel,	"	25 26
Catawba	" Carsons chapel	Dec.	2 3
Burnsville	" Burnsville	"	9 10
Reems Creek	" Salem	"	16 17
Sulphur Spring	" Big sandy mush	"	23 24
Waynesville	" Shooks camp ground	"	30 31
Webster	" Love's M. H.	Jan.	6 7
Franklin	" Franklin	"	13 14
Echota Indian mission		"	20 21

I wish the district Stewards to meet at Asheville the 18th of Nov., without fail. It will be very necessary that we have a full meeting.

R. W. PATTY.

October 20, 1854.

Contractors, Lock Out!

Contractors on the Western Turnpike Road will please bear in mind that all lots unfinished on the first day of December next will be sold again.

Oct. 25, 1854. 5t S. MUNDAY, Ag't.

VALUABLE FARM For Sale.

I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 25th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a

VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about **260** acres; of which about 130 are the best quality of

BOTTOMS,

equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible—near a fine mountain range and in a fine intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat corn rye, oats &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—*TERMS.*—

One half at 12 months, the other at two years with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McDOWELL, Jr.,
Commissioner.

October 19 1854. sdt

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19 1854. tlm

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars address

DR. M. C KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1354. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

—o—

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens, both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Elementary Branches, - - - -	$ 8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - - - - -	12 00
Higher Branches, with the above continued, - - - - - -	15 00
Music, - - - - - - - -	20 00

The Languages taught, if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON,
Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's, main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Notice.

THE undersigned will leave for Raleigh on the 12th of November, and all of their constituents having business for them to attend to at the capitol, will please consult with them before that time.

Oct. 12, 1854. Z. B. VANCE.
D. COLEMAN.

Agricultural Fair.

The Agricultural Fair for Madison county will come off at Jewel Hill on the 20th of November next. All who intend to compete for Premiums will attend accordingly.

By order of the Society,

J. J. GUDGER, Sec. pro tem.

October 26, 1854. 3t

☞ Carolina Baptist will please copy.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

Mineralogy

AND

ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

October 12, 1854.—tf

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of Wheat,

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON,
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13. 1853. tf

A NEW MAP

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Postroads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions,	$10,00
In Plain Style, Black Rollers,	6,00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscripons.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C.; and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3,00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas A. Roberts, 10 miles north of Asheville, on the New Stock road, near Flat Creek, one stray HORSE, of a bright roan color, diseased in the left shoulder, apparently by Poll Evil, near 16 hands high, and paces. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, within the time prescribed by law, or he will be disposed of according to the same.

A. H. BRITTAIN, C. R.

September 28, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Sand Hill

ACADEMY.

THE seventh session of this School, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, will commence on the 16th of October next.

Terms of admittance per Session of 5 Months:

Orthgraphy, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - -	$ 5 00
The higher branches, including the Languages, - -	10 00

Arrangements have been made for procuring the necessary Assistants, male or female; also a respectable Apparatus.

Board can be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe County, N. C., Sept. 28, '54.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*

Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New-York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.